

*Mikania cordifolia* (L.) Willd. Iberia Parish: along dirt road in upland woods, Weeks Island, Thieret 16566, 25 October 1963. Lafayette Parish: abundant in clearing in woods near Vermilion River, south side of Lafayette, Reese 6804, 7 October 1963. St. Landry Parish: edge of clearing in woods about 4 miles northwest of Grand Coteau, Thieret 16494, 14 October 1963. St. Mary Parish: at roadside in upland woods, Cote Blanche Island, Thieret 16703, 15 November 1963. This species, first recognized in the Lafayette area by Dr. Robert Kral, is locally common here.—John W. Thieret, *University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana 70506*.

TIGRIDIA PURPUREA (HERBERT) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (IRIDACEAE). — Based on *Nemostylis? purpurea* Herbert, Bot. Mag. 66: t. 3779 (in text, p. 3). 1840. *Eustylis purpurea* (Herbert) Engelmann & Gray, Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. 5: 236 (Pl. Lindh. I, repr. p. 27). 1845. *Tigridia buccifera* S. Watson, Garden & Forest 2: 412. 1889. Watson's generic assignment for this species was surely correct. He erroneously gave the origin of his supposedly new species as Jalisco, Mexico, cultivated at Cambridge from corns sent by Pringle. Pringle in his diary (ed. Helen Burns Davis, 1936, p. 65) records a trip made expressly to collect quantities of the plant from August 9 to 12, 1889. It was obtained at Pena station, 70 miles east of Laredo, Texas. The plant's name is misspelled as *Tigridia vaccata* in the entry for Aug. 9, but appears correctly in that for Aug. 11. Its identity with *Eustylis purpurea* was noted by Small in 1937 (Addisonia 20: 13). Foster excludes it from *Nemastylis* (Contrib. Gray Herb. 155: 44, 1945), leaving it in *Eustylis*, but in his keys to the indigenous American genera of Iridaceae (l.c. 52—54), the latter genus does not appear. With its deeply cupped and crimped inner tepals and deeply bifid style-arms, this species runs quite satisfactorily to *Tigridia*. It is the northernmost representative of that genus, occurring from extreme southern Texas northeastward to central Louisiana and extreme southern Arkansas (Union Co.: Norphlet, A. J. Hoiberg 496, 13 June 1954 (SMU); "open sandy pine woods"). —Lloyd H. Shinnars.

MACHAERANTHERA PINNATIFIDA (HOOKER) SHINNERS, COMB. NOV. (COMPOSITAE). —Based on *Diplopappus pinnatifidus* Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Am. 2: 22. 1834. *Amellus spinulosus* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 2: 564. 1813 ("1814"). (Not *Machaeranthera spinulosa* Greene, 1899.) *Starkea? pinnata* Nuttall, Gen. 2: 169. 1818. (Illegitimate since *Amellus spinulosus* Pursh is given as synonym, but the specific epithet not adopted.) *Machaeranthera pinnata* (Nuttall) Shinnars, Field & Lab. 18: 41. 1950. Since Hooker's epithet is both legitimate and available, it must be adopted in place of Nuttall's. I am indebted to Dr. Marshall C. Johnston for bringing this to my attention. —Lloyd H. Shinnars.